

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 14-17 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. The Amendment to the claims has necessitated a new ground of rejection. However, the references of Ito '525 and Hattori '667 are still used in the rejection of the remaining claims. The Examiner has chosen to replace the Schlank '017 reference with the reference of Shimizu '488. The reference of Shimizu '488, similar to the Ito '525 reference, is able to display information that has been received through a facsimile receiver (same field of endeavor). However, the reference discloses a UI that is able to accept commands from the user regarding the received information. The reference allows the user the choice to print or delete the displayed information¹. Moreover, the Shimizu reference can display a partial aspect of one page of image data, while receiving commands regarding the displayed information². With these two features disclosed, the reference of Shimizu discloses the features of printing and deleting displayed information and partially displaying information while detecting a command from a user. Therefore, the Hattori '667 combined with the references of Ito and Shimizu '488 performs the newly introduced claim features.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

2. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

¹ See Shimizu '488 at col. 5, ll. 15-55.

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

3. Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. Claim 17 is considered to be non-statutory since the claim is construed to cover both non-statutory and statutory subject matter. It is recommended that the claim language in the claim be amended by adding the limitation of "non-transitory" to the claim language in order to narrow the claim to only cover statutory elements or embodiments of the computer readable medium disclosed in the invention.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 14-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ito '525 (USP 5414525) in view of Shimizu '488 (USP 5488488) and Hattori '667 (USP 6570667).

Re claim 10: Ito '525 discloses a facsimile apparatus comprising:

a receiver configured to receive facsimile data from a telephone line (i.e. the communication control unit (CCU) is used to transmit and to receive information through

² Id. at col. 2, ll. 59-col. 3, ll. 5.

the ISDN that the CCU is digitally connected to. It is understood that the communications of internet is performed through the telephone lines that the network is digitally connected to. Also, since the system contains ISDN lines that are able to send compressed data that has been scanned into an initial facsimile for transmission to a receiving facsimile, the above feature is performed ; see fig. 1-4; col. 2, lines 30-68 and col. 3, lines 1-68 and col. 5, In 28-col. 7, In 6);

a display controller configured to display on a display part of an image, which can be greater or less than a page of the image, based on the facsimile data received by said receiver (i.e. in the system of Ito '525, the image data that is expanded can be created in a way to be previewed and the CPU in the system can cause this information to be previewed or displayed by the CRT display as shown in figure 8 in a sequential manner since this information is displayed on a block by block basis; see figs. 1-4 and 6-8; col. 2, lines 30-68, col. 3, lines 1-68, col. 6, lines 9-68 and col. 7, lines 1-22);

a printer configured to print out the facsimile data corresponding to the part of the image displayed on the display (i.e. the output unit (20) can comprise a printer which is capable of printing facsimile image data and the image data printed can correspond to the image displayed on a CRT that can be also in the system; col. 3, lines 1-68); and

a controller configured to

cause said printer to print out the facsimile data corresponding to the part of the image displayed on the display (i.e. in the system, the facsimile device can contain an LCD display for displaying an image and a printing unit to output the image data; see col. 3, ll. 1-68).

However, Ito '525 fails to teach an instruction unit configured to accept an instruction by a user to process the facsimile data received by said receiver based on the facsimile data corresponding to the part of the image displayed on the display; a delete unit configured to delete the facsimile data corresponding to the part of the image displayed on the display; a detector configured to detect what command regarding the facsimile data received by said receiver has been accepted by said instruction unit, even before the display by said display controller of a first page of the image is complete; and a controller configured to cause said printer to print out the facsimile data corresponding to the part of the image displayed on the display when the command detected by said detector is a print command; and cause said delete unit to delete the facsimile data corresponding to the part of the image displayed on the display when the command detected by said detector is a delete command.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Shimizu '488. Shimizu '488 discloses an instruction unit configured to accept an instruction by a user to process the facsimile data received by said receiver based on the facsimile data corresponding to the part of the image displayed on the display (i.e. the reference of Shimizu '488, similar to the Ito '525 reference, is able to display information that has been received through a facsimile receiver (same field of endeavor). However, the reference discloses a UI that is able to accept commands from the user regarding the received information; see col. 5, ll. 15-55);

a delete unit configured to delete the facsimile data corresponding to the part of the image displayed on the display (i.e. if the image data is displayed and the user

actuates the delete or clear key, the system erases the displayed information from the facsimile apparatus; see fig. 3, col. 5, ll. 15-55);

a detector configured to detect what command regarding the facsimile data received by said receiver has been accepted by said instruction unit, even before the display by said display controller of a first page of the image is complete (i.e. as shown in figure 5, image data can be shown regarding a first page and a user can enter in commands that modify the display of the image data. However, the system also discloses a display that may not be large enough to fully display the first page. In this case, the user can still enter in a command regarding the displayed image data even before the display has not completely displayed the first page. The system can receive a print command or clear command regarding the displayed information; see col. 5, ll. 15-55 and col. 2, ll. 59-col. 3, ll. 5); and

a controller configured to

cause said printer to print out the facsimile data corresponding to the part of the image displayed on the display when the command detected by said detector is a print command (i.e. when the facsimile device displays the received image data and the user confirms the image on the display, the user can actuate the printing of the image data whenever printing is desired; see col. 5, ll. 15-55); and

cause said delete unit to delete the facsimile data corresponding to the part of the image displayed on the display when the command detected by said detector is a delete command (i.e. the system can also erase image data displayed when the user confirms the image data on the display and then actuates the clear key. The controller

of the system receives the clear key input and deletes the displayed information; see fig. 3, col. 5, ll. 15-55).

Therefore, in view of Shimizu '488, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the features of an instruction unit configured to accept an instruction by a user to process the facsimile data received by said receiver based on the facsimile data corresponding to the part of the image displayed on the display; a delete unit configured to delete the facsimile data corresponding to the part of the image displayed on the display; a detector configured to detect what command regarding the facsimile data received by said receiver has been accepted by said instruction unit, even before the display by said display controller of a first page of the image is complete; and a controller configured to cause said printer to print out the facsimile data corresponding to the part of the image displayed on the display when the command detected by said detector is a print command; and cause said delete unit to delete the facsimile data corresponding to the part of the image displayed on the display when the command detected by said detector is a delete command, incorporated in the device of Ito '525 in order to display a received facsimile document (as stated in Shimizu '488, col. 2, ll. 12-18).

However, the combination of Ito '525 and Shimizu '488 fails to teach the features of a detector configured to detect what command regarding the facsimile data received by said receiver has been accepted by said instruction unit, even before the receipt by said receiver.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Hattori '667. Hattori '667 discloses a detector configured to detect what command regarding the facsimile data received by said receiver has been accepted by said instruction unit, even before the receipt by said receiver (i.e. the system of Hattori '667 is similar to the above applied references in the manner in that can perform the feature of having facsimile information transmitted and processed in the system (same field of endeavor). However, in the system of Hattori '667, the images that are received through facsimile are temporarily stored in an image memory. During the reception of the facsimile data, a command is received ordering the facsimile system to reset through the reset command. This performs the feature of receiving a command during the reception of facsimile data that may consist of additional portions of image data not yet received that may be apart of the first page. Furthermore, the system detects a command to print data being received through fax when it is determined that the memory buffer might be filled. Here is another example of detecting a command during the reception of image data; see col. 27, ll. 55-61 and col. 36, ll. 1-30).

Therefore, in view of Hattori '667, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of a detector configured to detect what command regarding the facsimile data received by said receiver has been accepted by said instruction unit, even before the receipt by said receiver, incorporated in the device of Ito '525, as combined with the features of Shimizu '488, in order to clear the fax transmission in the middle of reception (as stated in Hattori '667 col. 6, ll. 4-8).

Re claim 11: The teachings of Ito '525 in view of Shimizu '488 and Hattori '667 are disclosed above.

Ito '525 discloses the apparatus according to claim 10, said printer prints out the facsimile data corresponding to the part of image being displayed (i.e. the output unit (20) can comprise a printer which is capable of printing facsimile image data and the image data printed can correspond to the image displayed on a CRT that can be also in the system; col. 3, lines 1-68).

However, Ito '525 fails to teach wherein if the print command has been accepted while the part of the image is being displayed on the display.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Shimizu '488. Shimizu '488 discloses wherein if the print command has been accepted while the part of the image is being displayed on the display (i.e. as shown in figure 5, image data can be shown regarding a first page and a user can enter in commands that modify the display of the image data. However, the system also discloses a display that may not be large enough to fully display the first page. In this case, the user can still enter in a command regarding the displayed image data even before the display has not completely displayed the first page. The system can receive a print command or clear command regarding the displayed information; see col. 5, ll. 15-55 and col. 2, ll. 59-col. 3, ll. 5).

Therefore, in view of Shimizu '488, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to wherein if the print command has been entered while part of the reduced-size image data generated by said generator is being

displayed on said display in order to display a received facsimile document (as stated in Shimizu '488, col. 2, ll. 12-18).

Re Claim 16: Ito '525 discloses a method of controlling a facsimile apparatus, comprising:

a receiving step of receiving facsimile data from a telephone line (i.e. the communication control unit (CCU) is used to transmit and to receive information through the ISDN that the CCU is digitally connected to. It is understood that the communications of internet is performed through the telephone lines that the network is digitally connected to. Also, since the system contains ISDN lines that are able to send compressed data that has been scanned into an initial facsimile for transmission to a receiving facsimile, the above feature is performed ; see fig. 1-4; col. 2, lines 30-68 and col. 3, lines 1-68 and col. 5, ll. 28-col. 7, ll. 6);

a display controlling step of displaying on a display a part of an image, which can be greater or less than a page of the image, based on the facsimile data received in said receiving step (i.e. in the system of Ito '525, the image data that is expanded can be created in a way to be previewed and the CPU in the system can cause this information to be previewed or displayed by the CRT display as shown in figure 8 in a sequential manner since this information is displayed on a block by block basis; see figs. 1-4 and 6-8; col. 2, lines 30-68, col. 3, lines 1-68, col. 6, lines 9-68 and col. 7, lines 1-22);

a printing step of printing out the facsimile data corresponding to the part of the image displayed on the display (i.e. the output unit (20) can comprise a printer which is capable of printing facsimile image data and the image data printed can correspond to the image displayed on a CRT that can be also in the system; col. 3, lines 1-68); and

a controlling step of

executing said printing step to print out the facsimile data corresponding to the part of the image displayed on the display (i.e. in the system, the facsimile device can contain an LCD display for displaying an image and a printing unit to output the image data; see col. 3, ll. 1-68).

However, Ito '525 fails to specifically teach an instruction step of accepting an instruction by a user to process the facsimile data received in said receiving step based on facsimile data corresponding to the part of the image displayed on the display; a deleting step of deleting the facsimile data corresponding to the part of the image displayed on the display; a detecting step of detecting what command regarding the facsimile data corresponding to the part of the image has been accepted in said instructing step, even before the receipt in said receiving step and the display in said display controlling step of a first page of the image is complete; and

a controlling step of executing said printing step to print out the facsimile data corresponding to the part of the image displayed on the display when the command detected in said detecting step is a print command, and executing said deleting step to delete the facsimile data corresponding to the part of the image displayed on the display when the command detected in said detecting step is a delete command.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Shimizu '488. Shimizu '488 discloses an instruction step of accepting an instruction by a user to process the facsimile data received in said receiving step based on facsimile data corresponding to the part of the image displayed on the display (i.e. the reference of Shimizu '488, similar to the Ito '525 reference, is able to display information that has been received through a facsimile receiver (same field of endeavor). However, the reference discloses a UI that is able to accept commands from the user regarding the received information; see col. 5, ll. 15-55);

a deleting step of deleting the facsimile data corresponding to the part of the image displayed on the display (i.e. if the image data is displayed and the user actuates the delete or clear key, the system erases the displayed information from the facsimile apparatus; see fig. 3, col. 5, ll. 15-55);

a detecting step of detecting what command regarding the facsimile data corresponding to the part of the image has been accepted in said instructing step, even before the display in said display controlling step of a first page of the image is complete (i.e. as shown in figure 5, image data can be shown regarding a first page and a user can enter in commands that modify the display of the image data. However, the system also discloses a display that may not be large enough to fully display the first page. In this case, the user can still enter in a command regarding the displayed image data even before the display has not completely displayed the first page. The system can receive a print command or clear command regarding the displayed information; see col. 5, ll. 15-55 and col. 2, ll. 59-col. 3, ll. 5); and

a controlling step of
executing said printing step to print out the facsimile data corresponding to the part of the image displayed on the display when the command detected in said detecting step is a print command (i.e. when the facsimile device displays the received image data and the user confirms the image on the display, the user can actuate the printing of the image data whenever printing is desired; see col. 5, ll. 15-55), and
executing said deleting step to delete the facsimile data corresponding to the part of the image displayed on the display when the command detected in said detecting step is a delete command (i.e. the system can also erase image data displayed when the user confirms the image data on the display and then actuates the clear key. The controller of the system receives the clear key input and deletes the displayed information; see fig. 3, col. 5, ll. 15-55).

Therefore, in view of Shimizu '488, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the features of an instruction step of accepting an instruction by a user to process the facsimile data received in said receiving step based on facsimile data corresponding to the part of the image displayed on the display; a deleting step of deleting the facsimile data corresponding to the part of the image displayed on the display; a detecting step of detecting what command regarding the facsimile data corresponding to the part of the image has been accepted in said instructing step, even before the display in said display controlling step of a first page of the image is complete; and a controlling step of executing said printing step to print out the facsimile data corresponding to the part of the image displayed on the

display when the command detected in said detecting step is a print command, and executing said deleting step to delete the facsimile data corresponding to the part of the image displayed on the display when the command detected in said detecting step is a delete command, incorporated in the device of Ito '525, in order to display a received facsimile document (as stated in Shimizu '488, col. 2, ll. 12-18).

However, the combination of Ito '525 and Shimizu '488 fails to specifically teach a detecting step of detecting what command regarding the facsimile data corresponding to the part of the image has been accepted in said instructing step, even before the receipt in said receiving step.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Hattori '667. Hattori '667 discloses a detecting step of detecting what command regarding the facsimile data corresponding to the part of the image has been accepted in said instructing step, even before the receipt in said receiving step (i.e. the system of Hattori '667 is similar to the above applied references in the manner in that can perform the feature of having facsimile information transmitted and processed in the system (same field of endeavor). However, in the system of Hattori '667, the images that are received through facsimile are temporarily stored in an image memory. During the reception of the facsimile data, a command is received ordering the facsimile system to reset through the reset command. This performs the feature of receiving a command during the reception of facsimile data that may consist of additional portions of image data not yet received that may be apart of the first page. Furthermore, the system detects a command to print data being received through fax when it is determined that the memory buffer might be

filled. Here is another example of detecting a command during the reception of image data; see col. 27, ll. 55-61 and col. 36, ll. 1-30).

Therefore, in view of Hattori '667, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the features of a detecting step of detecting what command regarding the facsimile data corresponding to the part of the image has been accepted in said instructing step, even before the receipt in said receiving step, incorporated in the device of Ito '525, as modified by Shimizu '488, in order to clear the fax transmission in the middle of reception (as stated in Hattori '667 col. 6, ll. 4-8).

Re Claim 17: Ito '525 discloses a computer-readable storage medium storing, in executable form, a computer program implementing a method for implementing a method for controlling a facsimile apparatus, said method comprising the steps of:

a receiving step of receiving facsimile data from a telephone line (i.e. the communication control unit (CCU) is used to transmit and to receive information through the ISDN that the CCU is digitally connected to. It is understood that the communications of internet is performed through the telephone lines that the network is digitally connected to. Also, since the system contains ISDN lines that are able to send compressed data that has been scanned into an initial facsimile for transmission to a receiving facsimile, the above feature is performed ; see fig. 1-4; col. 2, lines 30-68 and col. 3, lines 1-68 and col. 5, ll. 28-col. 7, ll. 6);

a display controlling step of displaying on a display a part of an image, which can be greater or less than a page of the image, based on the facsimile data received in said receiving step (i.e. in the system of Ito '525, the image data that is expanded can be created in a way to be previewed and the CPU in the system can cause this information to be previewed or displayed by the CRT display as shown in figure 8 in a sequential manner since this information is displayed on a block by block basis; see figs. 1-4 and 6-8; col. 2, lines 30-68, col. 3, lines 1-68, col. 6, lines 9-68 and col. 7, lines 1-22);

a printing step of printing out the facsimile data corresponding to the part of the image displayed on the display (i.e. the output unit (20) can comprise a printer which is capable of printing facsimile image data and the image data printed can correspond to the image displayed on a CRT that can be also in the system; col. 3, lines 1-68); and

a controlling step of

executing said printing step to print out the facsimile data corresponding to the part of the image displayed on the display (i.e. in the system, the facsimile device can contain an LCD display for displaying an image and a printing unit to output the image data; see col. 3, ll. 1-68).

However, Ito '525 fails to specifically teach an instruction step of accepting an instruction by a user to process the facsimile data received in said receiving step based on facsimile data corresponding to the part of the image displayed on the display; a deleting step of deleting the facsimile data corresponding to the part of the image displayed on the display; a detecting step of detecting what command regarding the

facsimile data corresponding to the part of the image has been accepted in said instructing step, even before the receipt in said receiving step and the display in said display controlling step of a first page of the image is complete; and

a controlling step of executing said printing step to print out the facsimile data corresponding to the part of the image displayed on the display when the command detected in said detecting step is a print command, and executing said deleting step to delete the facsimile data corresponding to the part of the image displayed on the display when the command detected in said detecting step is a delete command.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Shimizu '488. Shimizu '488 discloses an instruction step of accepting an instruction by a user to process the facsimile data received in said receiving step based on facsimile data corresponding to the part of the image displayed on the display (i.e. the reference of Shimizu '488, similar to the Ito '525 reference, is able to display information that has been received through a facsimile receiver (same field of endeavor). However, the reference discloses a UI that is able to accept commands from the user regarding the received information; see col. 5, ll. 15-55);

a deleting step of deleting the facsimile data corresponding to the part of the image displayed on the display (i.e. if the image data is displayed and the user actuates the delete or clear key, the system erases the displayed information from the facsimile apparatus; see fig. 3, col. 5, ll. 15-55);

a detecting step of detecting what command regarding the facsimile data corresponding to the part of the image has been accepted in said instructing step, even

before the display in said display controlling step of a first page of the image is complete (i.e. as shown in figure 5, image data can be shown regarding a first page and a user can enter in commands that modify the display of the image data. However, the system also discloses a display that may not be large enough to fully display the first page. In this case, the user can still enter in a command regarding the displayed image data even before the display has not completely displayed the first page. The system can receive a print command or clear command regarding the displayed information; see col. 5, ll. 15-55 and col. 2, ll. 59-col. 3, ll. 5); and

a controlling step of

executing said printing step to print out the facsimile data corresponding to the part of the image displayed on the display when the command detected in said detecting step is a print command (i.e. when the facsimile device displays the received image data and the user confirms the image on the display, the user can actuate the printing of the image data whenever printing is desired; see col. 5, ll. 15-55), and

executing said deleting step to delete the facsimile data corresponding to the part of the image displayed on the display when the command detected in said detecting step is a delete command (i.e. the system can also erase image data displayed when the user confirms the image data on the display and then actuates the clear key. The controller of the system receives the clear key input and deletes the displayed information; see fig. 3, col. 5, ll. 15-55).

Therefore, in view of Shimizu '488, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the features of an instruction step of

accepting an instruction by a user to process the facsimile data received in said receiving step based on facsimile data corresponding to the part of the image displayed on the display; a deleting step of deleting the facsimile data corresponding to the part of the image displayed on the display; a detecting step of detecting what command regarding the facsimile data corresponding to the part of the image has been accepted in said instructing step, even before the display in said display controlling step of a first page of the image is complete; and a controlling step of executing said printing step to print out the facsimile data corresponding to the part of the image displayed on the display when the command detected in said detecting step is a print command, and executing said deleting step to delete the facsimile data corresponding to the part of the image displayed on the display when the command detected in said detecting step is a delete command, incorporated in the device of Ito '525, in order to display a received facsimile document (as stated in Shimizu '488, col. 2, ll. 12-18).

However, the combination of Ito '525 and Shimizu '488 fails to specifically teach a detecting step of detecting what command regarding the facsimile data corresponding to the part of the image has been accepted in said instructing step, even before the receipt in said receiving step.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Hattori '667. Hattori '667 discloses a detecting step of detecting what command regarding the facsimile data corresponding to the part of the image has been accepted in said instructing step, even before the receipt in said receiving step (i.e. the system of Hattori '667 is similar to the above applied references in the manner in that can perform the feature of having

facsimile information transmitted and processed in the system (same field of endeavor). However, in the system of Hattori '667, the images that are received through facsimile are temporarily stored in an image memory. During the reception of the facsimile data, a command is received ordering the facsimile system to reset through the reset command. This performs the feature of receiving a command during the reception of facsimile data that may consist of additional portions of image data not yet received that may be apart of the first page. Furthermore, the system detects a command to print data being received through fax when it is determined that the memory buffer might be filled. Here is another example of detecting a command during the reception of image data; see col. 27, ll. 55-61 and col. 36, ll. 1-30).

Therefore, in view of Hattori '667, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the features of a detecting step of detecting what command regarding the facsimile data corresponding to the part of the image has been accepted in said instructing step, even before the receipt in said receiving step, incorporated in the device of Ito '525, as modified by Shimizu '488, in order to clear the fax transmission in the middle of reception (as stated in Hattori '667 col. 6, ll. 4-8).

Conclusion

6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

7. Nagashima '574 (USP 6438574) discloses the system of receiving facsimile data and being able to preview the information and print the information based on buttons that sends commands in the system.
8. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to CHAD DICKERSON whose telephone number is (571)270-1351. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:30-6:00pm Monday-Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Twyler Haskins can be reached on (571) 272-7406. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/C. D./
/Chad Dickerson/
Examiner, Art Unit 2625

/Twyler L. Haskins/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2625